

The Challenge

Helping to meet the basic needs of Haitian citizens is USAID's primary objective for the next three years. These needs include better education and healthcare; more jobs and economic opportunities; greater access to equitably applied justice; humanitarian assistance; and institutions capable of providing these basic needs. Challenges include public sector institutions with little governance capacity, an anemic private sector whose growth is severely constrained by a poor security environment; and degradation of the country's natural resources needed for productive enterprise. USAID is strengthening key ministries, especially those that provide education and healthcare, while continuing to provide basic services; help citizens create demand for better governance and accountability; work with the private sector to create jobs, particularly for youth; encourage small business growth while protecting the environment; and closely coordinate with organizations helping to improve security.

Objectives, Sectors and Workforce

Mission Director: Erna Kerst

MCA Status: Currently Not Eligible

PEPFAR Focus Country: Yes

Provided or Received Services From Other Missions: Received

Program Budget (Appropriations by Objective)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07	2005 SO Performance Score	Direct SO Admin. Cost Ratio
521-001 Economic Growth	1,449	18,132	22,991	0	N/A	1.11	Exceeded
521-003 Health Systems	27,906	41,838	44,083	0	N/A	1.11	Exceeded
521-004 Education	3,500	6,190	11,973	0	N/A	1.05	Met
521-005 Democracy and Governance	3,600	46,339	31,736	0	N/A	0.24	Not Met
521-006 Streamlined Government	44,512	5,000	12,500	0	N/A	1.18	Exceeded
521-010 Hurricane Recovery	0	34,081	0	0	N/A	N/A	0.03
521-AAA Health Systems	0	0	0	40,094	N/A	N/A	N/A
521-BBB Vulnerable Populations	0	0	0	29,587	N/A	N/A	N/A
521-XXX Democracy and Governance	0	0	0	21,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
521-YYY Economic Growth	0	0	0	12,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
521-ZZZ Education	0	0	0	10,556	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transfer to Other US Government Agency	10,820	8,300	0	0	N/A		
PL 480 Title II	30,470	33,024	31,482	34,500	13.2%		
Country Total	122,257	192,904	154,765	147,737	20.8%		

Program Budget (Appropriations by Account)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	22,783	19,969	19,801	15,812	-30.6%
Development Assistance	8,899	24,281	29,700	23,143	160.1%
Economic Support Fund	54,982	59,680	49,500	50,000	-9.1%
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	5,123	21,869	24,282	24,282	374.0%
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	0	34,081	0	0	N/A
PL 480 Title II	30,470	33,024	31,482	34,500	13.2%
Total	122,257	192,904	154,765	147,737	20.8%

Program Budget by Sector and Account

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Basic Education					
DA	3,500	6,190	7,973	4,556	30.2%
ESF	11,000	0	0	1,000	-90.9%
Agriculture and Environment					
DA	969	9,448	9,900	5,587	476.6%
ESF	0	0	1,500	13,500	N/A
IDA	0	10,590	0	0	N/A
Higher Education & Training					
ESF	0	0	2,000	2,500	N/A
Economic Growth					
DA	830	5,464	5,491	3,000	261.4%
ESF	26,112	3,220	8,100	8,500	-67.4%
IDA	0	23,491	0	0	N/A
Human Rights					
DA	1,200	2,189	2,400	1,000	-16.7%
ESF	0	949	0	1,300	N/A
Democracy and Governance					
DA	1,000	990	3,936	9,000	800.0%
ESF	17,870	55,511	28,800	15,700	-12.1%
Conflict Management / Humanitarian Assistance					
DA	1,400	0	0	0	N/A
ESF	0	0	9,100	7,500	N/A
Family Planning / Reproductive Health					
CSH	6,500	6,802	7,871	6,212	-4.4%
HIV / AIDS					
CSH	5,200	0	0	0	N/A
GHAI	5,123	21,869	24,282	24,282	374.0%
Child Survival and Maternal Health					
CSH	8,550	8,839	9,207	8,600	0.6%
Vulnerable Children					
CSH	0	982	1,733	0	N/A
Other Infectious Diseases					
CSH	2,533	3,346	990	1,000	-60.5%
PL 480 Title II	30,470	33,024	31,482	34,500	13.2%

Total	122,257	192,904	154,765	147,737	20.8%
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Workforce

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Percent Change FY 04-07
US Direct Hires	11	17	17	16	45.5%
US Non Direct Hires	7	11	11	11	57.1%
Foreign Nationals	107	123	123	123	15.0%
Total	125	151	151	150	20.0%

Operating Expense

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Salaries and benefits	1,967	2,183	1,992	1,936	-1.6%
Travel	458	600	422	365	-20.3%
Transportation of things	170	163	325	173	1.8%
Rent	332	429	611	611	84.0%
Security	604	395	455	455	-24.7%
Equipment	323	323	0	282	-12.7%
ICASS - Operating Expense only	112	108	119	119	6.3%
Other Operating Expense	1,091	1,321	702	685	-37.2%
Total OE Budget	5,057	5,522	4,626	4,626	-8.5%
US direct hire salary and benefits	1,538	1,864	2,216	2,302	49.7%
Program Funded Administrative Expenses				3,061	
Country Total Administrative Budget				9,989	
Percent of Bureau OE Total				11.2%	

Mission Summary

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Program per US Direct Hire (\$000)	11,114	11,347	9,104	9,234
Program per All US (\$000)	6,792	6,889	5,527	5,472
Program per Position (\$000)	978	1,278	1,025	985
Operating Expense as % of Program Funding				3.1%
Program Funded Admin Expense as % of Total Admin				30.6%
Total Admin Expense as % of Program Funding				6.8%

Other Major Donors:

Bilateral: Canada, France and Japan

Multilateral: European Union, Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, United Nations organizations

Haiti PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Current	FY 2007 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	22,783	19,969	19,801	15,812
Development Assistance	8,899	24,281	29,700	23,143
Economic Support Fund	54,982	47,980	49,500	50,000
ESF - Emergency Response Fund	0	11,700	0	0
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	5,123	21,869	24,282	24,282
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	0	34,081	0	0
PL 480 Title II	30,470	33,024	31,482	34,500
Total Program Funds	122,257	192,904	154,765	147,737

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

521-001 Economic Growth				
DA	1,449	14,912	13,391	0
ESF	0	300	9,600	0
ESF - Emergency Response Fund	0	2,920	0	0
521-003 Health Systems				
CSH	22,783	19,969	19,801	0
GHAI	5,123	21,869	24,282	0
521-004 Education				
DA	3,500	6,190	9,973	0
ESF	0	0	2,000	0
521-005 Democracy and Governance				
DA	3,600	3,179	6,336	0
ESF	0	34,380	25,400	0
ESF - Emergency Response Fund	0	8,780	0	0
521-006 Streamlined Government				
DA	350	0	0	0
ESF	44,162	5,000	12,500	0
521-010 Hurricane Recovery				
IDA	0	34,081	0	0
521-AAA Health Systems				
CSH	0	0	0	15,812
GHAI	0	0	0	24,282
521-BBB Vulnerable Populations				
DA	0	0	0	10,587
ESF	0	0	0	19,000
521-XXX Democracy and Governance				
DA	0	0	0	8,000
ESF	0	0	0	13,000
521-YYY Economic Growth				
ESF	0	0	0	12,000
521-ZZZ Education				
DA	0	0	0	4,556
ESF	0	0	0	6,000

Strategic Objective / Account	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Current	FY 2007 Request
TRANSFER				
ESF	10,820	8,300	0	0

Mission Director,
Erna Kerst

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	521-001
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$13,391,000 DA; \$9,600,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID is improving the productivity and increase the income of small agricultural producers, and broaden the availability of credit and financial services to artisans, small entrepreneurs, and the productive sector as a whole. USAID is expanding its programs to generate short-term employment opportunities and incomes for vulnerable populations to contribute to an environment of stability in the early tenure of the new democratically elected government. Long-term agricultural development and sustainable economic growth continue to be hampered by Haiti's extreme environmental degradation. USAID is developing a new environmental and agricultural activity which emphasizes environmental protection and build on the successful income generating activities of the Hillside Agriculture Program (HAP).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$1,911,000 DA; 9,600,000 ESF). USAID is expanding its programs to generate short-term employment for vulnerable populations and work to link these programs to longer term job creation. Programs are involving local government officials and local communities in setting local development priorities. Activities include production and marketing of handicrafts, solid waste management, recycling, and productive infrastructure rehabilitation. The program also provides targeted small grants to develop officials' and citizens' capacities for management, oversight, and service delivery. Principal implementers: Aid to Artisans, Pan American Development Foundation, the Haitian Environment Foundation, Development Alternatives Inc, and other contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$400,000 DA). USAID is initiating activities to improve the enabling environment for private sector competitiveness and investment. One element provides technical assistance and training to strengthen such key associations as the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association in order to enable them to serve as advocates for increased trade and investment. Principal implementer: contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$8,380,000 DA). Through the HAP, USAID is working to further expand market linkages in such exports as mangos and coffee as well as in such non traditional exports as yams and peppers. The program continues to provide technical assistance to hillside farmers to implement efficiency gains for agriculture and sustainable production, and a post-harvest processing aimed at reducing waste, saving money, and increasing farmers' incomes. The activity includes a natural resource management component which focuses on sound agricultural practices that promotes soil and water conservation, and greater energy efficiency. USAID is designing a new environmental activity to reduce the ongoing degradation of Haiti's natural resource base and maximize agricultural production. Areas under examination include sustainable reforestation, soil conservation, alternative energy source development and

conservation, cleaner production, watershed management, and production and marketing of high value crops, particularly environmentally-friendly high value fruit trees using a market-driven approach. USAID continues to support an early warning network for food security. Principal implementer: Chemonics, Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), and other contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

USAID is continuing to assist small-holder farm families in food insecure areas through P.L. 480 Title II funds. Activities under this program provide technical assistance to farmers to improve agricultural techniques, animal husbandry, and storage practices, as well as micro-credit, seed banks, and improved access to markets.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$2,700,000 DA). USAID is initiating a new micro-finance activity that provides technical assistance and training to further develop strong and sustainable micro-finance institutions to service Haitian micro-entrepreneurs. The new activity includes innovative programs to serve the poorest of the poor and the vulnerable to enable them to evolve to the point of being able to sustain micro-businesses. USAID also intends to continue its Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan guarantee facilities through a development finance corporation, (SOFIHDES) and a local commercial bank (SOGEBANK) to stimulate increased lending to sectors such as agribusiness, communications, construction, and handicraft production. USAID is providing technical assistance and training to the lending institutions to improve their capacity to lend to the productive sector, and to the borrowers to enable them to better manage their businesses. Principal contractor is Chemonics; microfinance grantees and contractors to be determined through competition.

FY 2007 Program:

There will be no new obligations to this Strategic Objective. A new strategy will begin in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: The overall performance was generally positive in 2005. In terms of increasing agriculture sector productivity, USAID interventions helped to identify more lucrative marketing channels which enabled farmers to increase revenues in project assisted areas. Problems in the gourmet coffee sector and a reluctance on the part of farmers to invest resources in non traditional crops prevented USAID from reaching targeted exports.

USAID continued to strengthen microfinance institutions, resulting in 12 microfinance institutions now having reached operational sustainability, an important indicator of the long-term viability of the microfinance sector. Additionally, loan guarantee agreements initiated in 2004 with two financial institutions are now resulting in increased lending to the productive sector. Lastly, USAID extended its activities aimed at expanding and improving access to economic and social infrastructure in order to help stabilize the country. These new short-term job creation activities are providing useful public works and a monthly source of income to over 24,000 of Haiti's poorest citizens.

By program completion, a substantial number of Haiti's most vulnerable citizens will have received short-term jobs, enabling them to feed, clothe and educate their families. New markets for both traditional and non-traditional crops will have increased hillside farmers' revenues, and improved production techniques will have decreased their post-harvest losses. An increased number of firms in the productive sector, for the first time, will have access to credit. And finally, a greater number of small and micro-entrepreneurs will have established credit to enable their businesses to grow and to support their families.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-001 Economic Growth	DA	DCA	ESF
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	16,355	222	92,603
Expenditures	9,164	0	87,636
Unliquidated	7,191	222	4,967
Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	14,889	0	3,201
Expenditures	10,462	78	2,195
Through September 30, 2005			
Obligations	31,244	222	95,804
Expenditures	19,626	78	89,831
Unliquidated	11,618	144	5,973
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	13,391	0	9,600
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006			
Obligations	13,391	0	9,600
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	44,635	222	105,404

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Health Systems
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	521-003
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$19,801,000 CSH; \$24,282,000 GHAI
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	1995
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID is expanding basic services and strengthening governance in Haiti's fragile health sector through continuing support to direct services through non-government and community-based organizations, coupled with funding to decentralized Ministry of Health (MOH) management and leadership. USAID's program funds a network of NGO and government health facilities to provide a package of health services that address health budget priorities and technical challenges: maternal and child health, including immunization and nutrition; family planning and reproductive health care; ante-natal care; tuberculosis detection and treatment; policy norms and procedures; health information systems; and advocacy. USAID also provides technical and management assistance to improve host government leadership and oversight capacity over donor resources. USAID has begun to strengthen its partnerships with several important new resources, including the active Haitian medical diaspora, as well as taking greater advantage of its position to broker donations of essential medicines and other materials.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$9,356,000 CSH). USAID is continuing to provide technical assistance and operational support to 30 local NGOs to provide basic child survival and related primary care services. Over 40% of the Haitian population is benefiting directly from these services. USAID is continuing support to the MOH maternal and child health services in the context of coordinated, departmental planning and monitoring. USAID is also providing technical guidance to expand best practices to other areas of Haiti to leverage results from other donor resources, particularly following the successful strategy for child immunization. USAID is promoting new public-private partnerships in marketing affordable water purification products, food fortification, and other essential interventions for which non-government resources could be engaged. With the prospect of a democratically-elected government and parliament in place in 2006, USAID will support the government's efforts to develop policies and legislation for child protection and the rights of vulnerable populations. The program is continuing to strengthen decentralized management and leadership capacity of the MOH, particularly at the departmental level. P.L. 480 Title II activities contribute to results as part of an integrated program. USAID is leveraging results from other donors through improved coordination and technical oversight by MOH Departmental Directorates. Principal implementers: Management Sciences for Health (MSH), Partners in Health (PIH), Population Services International (PSI), and John Snow Incorporated.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,584,000 CSH). Maternal mortality in Haiti remains the highest in the Western Hemisphere, largely due to poor quality maternity services and ineffective referral systems for complicated home deliveries. USAID continues to improve skills of

community-based birth attendants and ensure supervision and referral linkages for maternity clinics. Maternity clinics are also becoming better equipped, and clinical staff trained and supervised to increase maternal survival in births with complications. P.L. 480 Title II activities also contribute to results as part of an integrated program. Principle implementers: MSH, JHPIEGO.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$990,000 CSH). USAID is providing technical leadership to influence programming of malaria program funds under the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), using a major study with FY2005 funds. The program links to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the GFATM and other resources to strengthen TB case-finding, screening and care to improve the effectiveness of the national TB program. Principal implementers: Tuberculosis Coalition for Technical Assistance (TBCTA), Partners in Health (PIH), MSH, and CARE.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section for a discussion of this program.

Support Family Planning (\$7,871,000 CHS). USAID is targeting interventions to improve the quality of services provided in the public and private sector and to satisfy the 40% unmet need for family planning. This includes expansion of method mix and demand-generation activities. The program is continuing to improve ante-natal and delivery care to reduce Haiti's high maternal death rate, strengthen essential maternal and neonatal care with a comprehensive package of services, and seek to bring to Haiti best practices from other USAID programs in Latin America and, where appropriate, in Africa. USAID is also reinforcing the capacity of institutions nationwide to provide family planning through training, technical assistance to improve logistics systems, policy advocacy, and technical leadership, to improve service quality. In addition, USAID is supporting the provision of reproductive health services with other primary health care services at hard to reach public service delivery sites through an indigenous umbrella organization. Faith-based organizations (FBOs) are continuing to promote natural family planning counseling through the NGO network. Reproductive health services are being integrated with HIV-related activities under PEPFAR and under the Global Fund (GFATM). Principal implementers: JHPIEGO, the Futures Group, MSH, Population Services International (PSI) and AOPS.

FY 2007 Program:

There will be no new obligations to this Strategic Objective. A new strategy will begin in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: Haiti's fragile health sector has faced serious challenges this past year. In order to maintain basic services in the face of a deteriorating security situation, partners developed creative contingency plans for everything from personal safety of staff to alternative commodity logistics systems and alternative venues for training and technical consultations when external consultants were prevented from coming to Haiti. Despite these hardships, the primary health activity surpassed its immunization achievements of 2004 and resulted in over 95% of children fully immunized in target areas. Modern family planning use increased to 31% in target areas. Pregnant women receiving three or more pre-natal consultations reached 55% against the target of 50%. Over 440,000 children received Vitamin A supplementation, a ten-fold increase from 2004. Nearly 40,000 malnourished children received food rations, and basic health services were provided to poor communities through 25,000 rally posts. The new decentralized management approach with the MOH has improved leadership and responsibility within the MOH Departmental Directorates for program oversight, and shows great promise for the future.

By program completion, an additional 500,000 young children will be protected from deadly but vaccine-preventable diseases for each year of the program. Hundreds of thousands of women and vulnerable children will be healthier and more productive from nutritional counseling and direct food supplements. Women and couples will be able to decide the number of children they want, and when. Pregnant women will find better equipped delivery facilities and trained staff in roughly 40% of the country. This will help decrease the number of women who die in childbirth.

Screening and treatment services for TB and STIs will be extended to more under-served areas, and a higher percentage of TB patients will complete their full course of treatment. The program will have solidified a more efficient approach to funding and monitoring health services in Haiti, through performance-based contracting to NGOs and in close partnership with the MOH and local civil society for greater accountability. Improved information and resource management systems will enable public sector health services to become more efficient and accountable. Through technical assistance and active public-private partnership, the program will have improved the management and leadership capability of central MOH and decentralized health directorates to coordinate health activities and partners in their zones to leverage funds of other donors.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-003 Health Systems	CSH	DA	ESF	GHAI
Through September 30, 2004				
Obligations	54,529	6,335	118,788	5,123
Expenditures	21,799	6,335	117,911	7
Unliquidated	32,730	0	877	5,116
Fiscal Year 2005				
Obligations	19,258	0	0	21,479
Expenditures	29,645	0	118	4,057
Through September 30, 2005				
Obligations	73,787	6,335	118,788	26,602
Expenditures	51,444	6,335	118,029	4,064
Unliquidated	22,343	0	759	22,538
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA				
Obligations	19,801	0	0	24,282
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006				
Obligations	19,801	0	0	24,282
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	93,588	6,335	118,788	50,884

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	521-004
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$9,973,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's education program improves the quality of primary education, strengthens public-private partnership in education governance, and improves educational services to out-of-school youth. Activities include community and cluster school programs that provide school director, teacher, and parent committee training, accompanied by an interactive radio instruction program in math and Creole reading for children in grades two through four. Activities targeting out-of-school youth focus on developing the knowledge, skills, and attitudes essential for their insertion in the job market. Activities supporting the Ministry of Education (MOE) work on the accreditation of non-public schools. Emergency-related activities include a scholarship program for primary school children to prevent the most vulnerable children from dropping out of school.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$5,498,000 DA). USAID is providing primary school teachers and school directors in 100 schools in four departments (North, West, Center, and Artibonite) with equipment and materials, as well as training in pedagogy, classroom management, and school leadership. Parent committees are being trained in school performance monitoring and fundraising. An interactive radio instruction program in math and Creole reading for children in grades two through four is being provided to an additional 400 schools. Grade five students in 30 schools will benefit from a life skills program. USAID is continuing development of a non-formal education program, equivalent to primary education, for out-of-school youth emphasizing literacy, numeracy, life skills, and workforce behaviors and attitudes. To stabilize school attendance in crisis-affected areas, a primary school scholarship program will operate in the targeted areas. The program is serving up to 13,000 children in approximately 300 primary schools. Institutional strengthening for the Haitian NGO implementing organization includes fundraising training aimed at sustainability when USAID funding ceases. USAID is funding technical assistance to the Ministry of National Education and its Directorate for Support to Private Education and Partnership to reform the accreditation process for non-public schools and assist in clearing the backlog of school license applications. This component complements World Bank grant activities and facilitates direct public sector subsidies to non-public schools. Principal implementers: Haitian Foundation for Private Education (FONHEP), Save the Children, Education Development Center (EDC), and American Institutes for Research (AIR).

In line with USAID policy and the approved strategy for the P.L. 480 five-year food security program, implementers are phasing out assistance for school feeding as a stand-alone activity. These implementers also carry out activities to strengthen community involvement in primary schools and integrate health, hygiene, and nutrition into primary school activities.

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$4,475,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF). A small grants program continues to strengthen youth-serving community-based organizations in targeted communities and carry out basic education and livelihood

activities with 15- to 20-year olds. This program is a joint effort with a centrally-funded USAID/Washington office. Principal implementers: EDC and FONHEP.

USAID is developing a program supporting higher education institutions to respond to high-priority workforce needs. Fields of study are to be determined through consultation within USAID/Haiti and with business leaders and key officials of the Government. Key facets of a program may include local institutions partnering with U.S. universities, U.S. and third-country training, technical assistance to Haitian universities, and faculty exchanges. Principal implementer: To be determined through competition.

FY 2007 Program:

There will be no new obligations to this Strategic Objective. A new strategy will begin in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: USAID education activities improve the quality of primary education, strengthen public-private collaboration, and improve educational services for out-of-school youth. Main activities include a community school program and a cluster schools program at the formal primary level reaching a total of 450 schools. Key results from the FY 2005 program were higher-than-average promotion rates for students receiving the program. The promotion rate for students receiving interactive radio instruction averaged above 70%, surpassing national averages. Contrary to expectations, drop-out rates in the community school program increased; however, it was determined that the primary cause was due to migration from the targeted communities. Finally, USAID's primary school scholarship program covered school costs for over 10,000 students in five violence-affected cities. The average promotion rate for a key sample of sponsored children was 81%, well above that of their non-sponsored peers. An additional 4,000 flood-affected schoolchildren in 11 localities enjoyed the USAID 2005 summer camp and received back-to-school stipends for the 2005-06 school year, thereby preventing school dropout.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-004 Education	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	1,390	8,621	24,358
Expenditures	1,390	3,173	23,108
Unliquidated	0	5,448	1,250
Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	0	6,190	-26
Expenditures	0	4,863	426
Through September 30, 2005			
Obligations	1,390	14,811	24,332
Expenditures	1,390	8,036	23,534
Unliquidated	0	6,775	798
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	0	9,973	2,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006			
Obligations	0	9,973	2,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,390	24,784	26,332

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	521-005
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,336,000 DA; \$25,400,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	1999
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: Elections for all elected offices are scheduled for early calendar year 2006. Although some slippage of the dates is still possible, USAID expects an elected national government to be in place in early 2006, with elected local government bodies in place shortly thereafter. USAID has been supporting the transition to an elected, constitutional government through assistance to the electoral process, political party building, media strengthening, and reforms to the justice sector. Once a new government is installed, USAID programming will focus on strengthening its human and institutional capacity to deliver services at the national and local levels, building a long-term commitment to democratic processes, and fostering civil society oversight and advocacy for continued reforms.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$2,505,000 ESF). To increase public awareness and promote public ethics, transparency and integrity, civil society organizations and public service associations are receiving training, technical assistance, and small grants for research, advocacy, and monitoring activities. Twenty-eight political parties have pledged to constitute an anti-corruption Parliamentary commission and USAID is providing training for commission members. Other targeted institutions include the Superior Court of Accounts, the Commission for Adjudication of Public Contracts, and Customs. USAID is also providing technical assistance to anti-corruption advocates and Parliament to draft bills on access to information and "whistleblower" protection, as well as ratification of the UN Convention against corruption. To support increased accountability and transparency in government financial management, key government ministries and agencies continue to receive support in the installation of an integrated financial management system. Principal implementer: Transparency International and Systems Research and Applications International.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,586,000 DA; \$2,559,000 ESF). USAID is providing training and technical assistance to journalists' associations and a strengthened network of community radio stations in order to enhance media independence, capacity, diversity, and geographic reach. Training and limited commodity support is strengthening key Government of Haiti (GOH) institutions' public outreach capacity to engage and inform the public. Civic education materials and training are informing citizens of their rights, responsibilities, and opportunities vis-à-vis their newly elected government. Citizen participation at the community level is being increased through small grants, enabling localities to identify and address local problems, set priorities, and hold local leaders accountable. Training, technical assistance, and grants are bolstering the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to bring about increased participation and inclusion of groups at all levels of society, and improve the effectiveness of CSOs in advocacy, monitoring, internal management, and financial sustainability. Support for the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP), including training and limited commodity support, is facilitating its transformation into a

permanent, independent body, improving its ability to function effectively and transparently. Training and technical assistance to political parties helps to focus their ability to represent citizen interest and needs, develop sound policy, govern effectively, and serve as loyal opposition. Principal implementers: Creative Associates International, National Democratic Institute, International Republican Institute, and others to be determined through competition.

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$2,400,000 DA; \$5,650,000 ESF). USAID is providing technical assistance and training to strengthen a more independent judiciary's management and oversight capacity, improve the quality of legal education, improve court procedures, case management and case tracking, and reduce inappropriate pre-trial detention. Civil society organizations are receiving grants and technical assistance to: advocate for and monitor legal and judicial reforms, provide services to marginalized groups, and improve research and education on legal issues; protect and treat victims of violence through specialized treatment services for physical and psychological trauma; and prevent trafficking in persons and protect those who are vulnerable. USAID is initiating a program to provide specialized education and training to encourage positive political participation by marginalized youth. Principal implementers: National Center for State Courts (NCSC), International Foundation for Election Systems, and Pan American Development Foundation.

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$1,586,000 ESF). USAID will undertake an orientation program for new members of Parliament. Orientation will include basic training in democracy and governance and the responsibilities of serving as an elected representative. In addition, training on key legislative processes such as budget and policy issues, will enable members and senior staff to conduct the day-to-day business of Parliament. The institution will be strengthened through limited commodity and facility support and improving the staff's administrative, management, and communications capacities. Principal implementers: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$2,350,000 DA; \$13,100,000 ESF). Support for local government capacities to deliver services with citizen input will begin with orientation of newly elected officials. This will be followed by training and technical assistance to develop capacities of new officials for management, oversight, and service delivery; and strengthen citizen and local government capabilities to allocate and manage community resources. Technical assistance will strengthen associations of local government officials, support decentralization from the central government, and reinforce civil society linkages with local governments. The program will support administration of municipal elections. USAID's ongoing transition initiatives program will promote stability in key crisis spots by undertaking quick, visible small projects that constructively engage groups that might otherwise threaten stability. USAID will closely link the transition program to the longer term development program. Given the uncertainties resulting from elections, USAID will be flexible in order to respond quickly and effectively to the new government. Principal implementer: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

FY 2007 Program:

There will be no new obligations to this Strategic Objective. A new strategy will begin in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: USAID activities work to empower elements of Haitian society in order to help Haiti make a peaceful transition to legitimate, effective governance that responds to the aspirations of its citizens. Despite continuing concerns about violence and the slow progress, the first round of elections were held February 7, 2006. Over 3.5 million eligible voters were registered. All major political parties have fielded candidates and most parties are respecting a code of conduct. Justice reform has been a priority, with a focus on reducing pre-trial detention. As part of a pilot project, of 1,400 detainees incarcerated in the National Penitentiary, close to 100 had their cases heard during special prison and court hearings. USAID has helped develop civil society capacity by expanding the network of community radio stations, training journalists, and assisting professional organizations in the justice sector.

By program completion, a newly elected government should be in place, and political parties will be strengthened. Access to justice will be increased as courts become more efficient and transparent, with judges, prosecutors and court clerks demonstrating better management skills. Constituency building for judicial reform and human rights will mitigate the effects and help to reduce the level of child domestic workers and other forms of human trafficking. Media coverage will be broader and more accurate. Civil society organizations will be better able to engage local and national government to set priorities, to advocate and positively influence decisions, and to exercise their role as watchdogs pressuring for implementation of promised reforms and policy initiatives.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-005 Democracy and Governance	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	34,582	77,378
Expenditures	30,363	75,999
Unliquidated	4,219	1,379
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	3,178	30,456
Expenditures	5,532	5,676
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	37,760	107,834
Expenditures	35,895	81,675
Unliquidated	1,865	26,159
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	6,336	25,400
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	6,336	25,400
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	44,096	133,234

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Streamlined Government
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	521-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$12,500,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	1999
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: The Interim Government of Haiti (IGOH) faced difficult challenges following the resignation of former President Aristide on February 29, 2004, due to extensive damage to state infrastructure and the disruption of essential state services. USAID's special objective supports restoration of a functioning central government capable of providing basic services, establishing fiscal management and transparency in government transactions, and the smooth transition of power to a new, democratically elected government in early 2006. Activities are expected to end in September 2007 with the completion of the major objectives of the U.S. Government's commitment to the three-year Interim Cooperation Framework, the donor-coordinated assistance program for Haiti's transition to a democratic and stable government.

USAID-funded activities assist the current IGOH and will assist the newly installed Government of Haiti (GOH) to maintain momentum in restoring services, assuming fiscal responsibility, meeting international standards for two international ports, and enhancing public sector transparency and reducing corruption. Activities include technical assistance for a number of key government ministries in budget and fiscal matters, financial management, port security and anti-corruption measures. USAID financed commodities enabled essential government services to be restored in 12 Ministries and electrical power generation in the capital to increase from two to 12 hours per day.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Expand and Improve Access To Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID continues to work with the Maritime Security Alliance for Haiti to help the Haitian Port Authority meet international security standards for its two principle ports in Port au Prince and Cap Haitien. USAID's assistance enhances the capacity of the Maritime Security Council to oversee compliance with international security standards; implement a harmonized port access control system; train port security professionals in the country's private and public ports on procedures to meet international standards; and complete engineering assessments for the rehabilitation of seven viable ports and make these available to the government, donors, and the private sector for future rehabilitation. USAID is implementing the training program designed by U.S. Customs aimed at improving the capacity of Haitian Customs in trade facilitation, border security, and combating corruption. Principal implementers: Caribbean-Central America Action, and other contractors and grantees to be determined through a competition.

Strengthen Public Sector Executive Function: (\$11,500,000 ESF). USAID is continuing to support key ministries (\$4,500,000) by funding technical assistance, commodities, and building rehabilitation, and to provide budget support to the IGOH (\$7,000,000) via a subsidy for primary school textbooks. USAID assistance is helping to facilitate critical government functions during the transition period and the smooth transition of power from the IGOH to the newly elected

government. USAID is discussing areas of focus with the newly elected government, and will likely continue to provide expert advisors for government offices including the Prime Minister's Office, and Ministries of Finance, Commerce, Plan, Education, and Justice to assist with budget and fiscal management, tax administration, information systems, anti-corruption measures, and improving communications outreach. The Ministry of Finance advisor is expected to facilitate the new government's ability to maintain Haiti's compliance with World Bank and International Monetary Fund programs, implement the GOH's FY 2006 budget and set the FY 2007 budget. In addition, USAID is in the process of completing work to rehabilitate the Ministry of Justice compound. Implementation of the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) will continue. Secondary ports and border crossings are being added to the Haiti Customs Administration information network. This will complement the work completed last year building the network infrastructure for the main port and airport in Port au Prince. USAID is upgrading the information system of Haiti Tax Service and will add interfaces between it and Customs Administration to the Ministry of Finance managed IFMS network. Sixteen secondary sites in the IFMS network are being upgraded. The program is working with the GOH to establish a Technical Oversight Committee to plan and manage the new IFMS network and information technology resources. Principal implementer: Systems Research and Applications International.

FY 2007 Program:

There will be no new obligations to this Strategic Objective. A new strategy will begin in FY 2007.

Performance and Results: USAID support to the IGOH emphasized restoring public services, reinstating fiscal responsibility and reducing public sector corruption. USAID emergency support to the energy sector in FYs 2004 and 2005 enabled the IGOH to work with other donors to find longer-term solutions for Haiti's energy needs. The deteriorating security situation, street violence, and kidnappings placed an even greater challenge before Haiti's fragile central government this past year and led to delays in implementation, particularly in the repair of four thermal power generating units and the rehabilitation of the Ministry of Justice compound. Despite these hardships, USAID achieved notable results in assisting the IGOH to maintain its momentum in restoring public services in 12 Ministries, assuming fiscal responsibility, addressing public sector corruption, and enhancing security at Haitian Ports and Customs. Completion of repairs to electricity generating units and building rehabilitation is back on target. Repairs to electricity units include four thermal electrical power units in the capital for completion in mid-2006. Ongoing rehabilitation of four small hydro-electric plants located in the Artibonite, the Central Plateau and the North Departments has enabled the IGOH to produce 4.8 megawatts of power from renewable sources. Notably, the IGOH developed complete and transparent budgets for FY 2004, 2005 and 2006, making possible the re-launch of World Bank and International Monetary Fund operations in Haiti and establishing the framework for continued sound macroeconomic performance and governance reform by the elected government soon to take office.

Upon completion of the Integrated Financial Management System anticorruption program, the newly created Anti Corruption Unit, the Financial Intelligence Unit (UCREF), the Customs Administration, Tax Service, and selected ministries will be provided with the necessary training, equipment and information technology infrastructure to increase transparency and internal controls to prevent and combat corrupt practices relating to government financial transactions. The implementation of the IFMS project is the beginning of a long-term process to fight against public sector corruption and enhance good governance and transparency.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-006 Streamlined Government	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	503	6,384	47,646
Expenditures	0	4,098	11,569
Unliquidated	503	2,286	36,077
Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	0	0	4,970
Expenditures	4	1,082	30,540
Through September 30, 2005			
Obligations	503	6,384	52,616
Expenditures	4	5,180	42,109
Unliquidated	499	1,204	10,507
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	12,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006			
Obligations	0	0	12,500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	503	6,384	65,116

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Health Systems
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	521-AAA
Status:	New in FY 2007
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$15,812,000 CSH; \$24,282,000 GHAI
Year of Initial Obligation:	2007
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID will launch a new three-year country strategic plan for health in 2007. Many of Haiti's health challenges and technical obstacles remain, so many basic services requiring support will be the same as the current strategy. Haiti continues to have some of the worst health indicators in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean. Some of the major constraints that continue to hamper performance in the health sector include: weak management capacity of the public sector; poor access and quality of essential health services; low coverage of services; dilapidated infrastructure; outdated skills of service providers; weak information management; and inefficient commodities logistic systems. The new program will seek to build on the achievements of the past few years, particularly in strengthened coordination and management of community-based and NGO service networks. A critical element of the new strategy will be a stronger and more pro-active role of decentralized Ministry of Health (MOH) directorates to lead and provide technical oversight to NGO and donor activities for greater efficiency and people-level results. In order to empower public sector leadership and build accountability with civil society, USAID's decentralized technical and financial support to the MOH will be increasingly performance-based.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

No activities will be carried out under this program during FY 2006. This strategy begins in FY 2007.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$5,700,000 CSH): Haiti continues to have the worst immunization coverage in the region, and children die before the age of five due to preventable causes. USAID will continue to expand best practices for immunization. The new strategy will capture missed opportunities for immunization with community referrals, post-natal visits, and growth monitoring activities. Public-private partnerships for food fortification and marketing of water purification products will be vigorously pursued in the new strategy. Principal implementers: contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,900,000 CSH). Haiti's women continue to have the poorest maternal health in the region, with most births due to poor reproductive health, pregnancy and related complications, and poor quality of maternal health and nutrition services. USAID will encourage safe motherhood interventions which include: improving provider skills to increase safe deliveries; upgrading infrastructure and basic antenatal equipment; and improving links with food programs to address malnutrition among pregnant women and new mothers. Principal implementers: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$1,000,000 CSH). USAID is phasing out its Latin America malaria programs outside the Amazon Basin, so the Haiti program expects to focus on tuberculosis (TB) and TB/HIV linkages through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). USAID will provide technical assistance to the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the national TB control program to increase MOH capacity to accelerate implementation and produce results in combating TB, malaria, and other emerging diseases such as the avian flu. Principal implementers: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department's Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,000,000 CSH). As Haiti transitions politically, USAID will continue expansion and promotion of the GOH's strategy to improve local governance in health service delivery through decentralization to Haiti's geographic departments. The new strategy will build on efforts to develop a national health framework, rationalize resource allocation, and foster program coordination among donors. USAID will continue to work with the MOH to strengthen the national health information systems and promote evidence-based planning and monitoring. Innovative successful approaches with the private sector such as performance-based funding will be a feature of working with the public sector in the new strategy. Principal implementers: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Support Family Planning (\$6,212,000 CSH). Haiti has one of the lowest rates of contraceptive prevalence in Latin America. Nearly 40% of women of reproductive age would like to postpone or space their pregnancy, yet they are not currently using any form of family planning. USAID hopes to increase funding for family planning services and expand the method mix to respond to these high levels of unmet need. The new strategy will support MOH advocacy and leadership to reposition family planning in Haiti as a basis for improving maternal and infant health. USAID continues to be the lead donor and will provide coordination, technical guidance, commodities, and information management to improve family planning use in Haiti. Principal implementers: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Performance and Results: By the end the program, more Haitians will have access to quality, essential health services. The following should improve: the public sector's ability to take more leadership in planning and implementing services at the departmental level; public/private collaboration for expanding services throughout Haiti; skills of health providers by utilizing standard norms and protocols; health infrastructure, health information management, and commodities and logistic systems. It is anticipated that citizens will be better informed and increase their utilization of health services in order to more actively participate in improving their own health. The number of children under age five receiving Vitamin A supplementation will increase to 600,000 up 45,000 over 2006. The percentage of children under age one fully vaccinated will be maintained at 85%, and contraceptive prevalence will increase to 33%.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-AAA Health Systems	CSH	GHAI
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	15,812	24,282
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	15,812	24,282

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Vulnerable Populations
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	521-BBB
Status:	New in FY 2007
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$10,587,000 DA; \$19,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2007
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: Extended political turbulence, conflict, and violence have worsened economic and social instability and insecurity in Haiti. The poor in Haiti are rendered even more vulnerable by the frequency of natural disasters and complex disasters emanating from this instability and insecurity. The extreme inequity in incomes and assets, weak institutions and poor governance exacerbate their vulnerability. This new strategic objective aims to address this vulnerability with activities that: support populations at risk; protect and increase the assets and livelihoods of the poor; protect and increase food security of marginalized populations; and improve disaster preparedness and mitigation. To assist poor households to climb out of poverty and to reduce youth violence, USAID plans to provide employment, training, asset grants, and opportunities for marginalized populations and at-risk youth in disadvantaged areas. USAID intends to explore innovative ways to foster job creation linked to sustainable local development to fend off economic instability for at risk populations and promote citizen participation with local government officials in setting community development priorities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

No activities will be carried out under this program during FY 2006. This strategy begins in FY 2007.

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$500,000 DA; \$3,500,000 ESF). USAID intends to provide technical assistance, training, and material support to improve the ability of the Haitian government to warn of impending disaster and increase the capacity of partner organizations and communities to prepare for and mitigate its effects. Community-level disaster mitigation activities will serve as an opportunity for public works to generate income and asset grants to reduce the economic shock of potential disasters on poor households. Implementation flexibility will allow shifting from emergency relief to reconstruction to development activities, depending upon the need. USAID intends to use the livelihood profiles for Haiti developed by the USAID-financed Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) to facilitate disaster response, programming and monitoring. USAID intends to continue support to the FEWSNET and the Haiti National Food Security Coordination Office. Principal implementer: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations (\$4,000,000 DA). USAID intends to support supplemental feeding activities for vulnerable groups such as children under five years old and pregnant and lactating women. Activities will include growth surveillance and health interventions, agricultural production, and a safety net for other vulnerable groups to promote sustainable improvements in household dietary consumption and diversity in food resources. Programs assisting vulnerable families with food supplementation program will include agriculture

interventions and opportunities to assist in disaster mitigation. Principal implementer: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$4,087,000 DA). USAID plans to work with populations vulnerable to food insecurity to augment family income and improve food consumption patterns. Programs to increase assets could include food- or cash-for-work temporary employment for public works, while rehabilitating essential infrastructure, improving water and sanitation, and addressing erosion control. Activities may also include food-for-education to train out-of-work youth in livelihood and entrepreneurial skills. USAID may also provide asset grants to help train and engage potential entrepreneurs and help food security groups to develop demand-driven agriculture, non-farm, and craft goods and services. Principal implementer: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Support Populations at Risk (\$2,000,000 DA; \$15,500,000 ESF). USAID plans to work with populations vulnerable to conflict and violence, particularly out-of-school youth, in marginalized urban areas in and outside of Port-au-Prince with high levels of gang violence and in rural areas with high youth unemployment. Activities would aim to promote stability in key crisis spots through technical assistance, training, and community development using labor intensive public works activities. It would provide short-term employment opportunities, transitioning from shorter-term employment toward medium to long term job creation where possible. Public works will target the rehabilitation of productive infrastructure such as secondary and tertiary roads; irrigation systems; soil conservation activities and other productive activities; public service delivery infrastructure such as schools and clinics; and public health infrastructure such as solid waste management, water, and sanitation. The program would encourage citizen participation with local government officials in activity selection and monitoring. This will compliment the program for social reinsertion of adolescents under the strategic objective (SO) "Education", and the local government technical assistance and training program under the SO "Democracy and Governance". Principal implementer: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Performance and Results: USAID's programs together should promote stability in key crisis areas throughout Haiti. These programs should: increase citizen participation in local decision making and implementation of community enhancement public works; support the constructive participation of young people at-risk for recruitment into extremist groups; enhance local government officials' capacities for management, oversight and service delivery; and promote the availability and management of local resources. By program completion, vulnerable and at-risk populations will be better prepared to absorb the shocks of natural and complex disasters while minimizing deterioration in their livelihoods. The GOH and disaster prone communities will be better prepared to manage disasters and mitigate their impact. The average number of months with sufficient food will increase in vulnerable households in USAID assisted areas. The incidence of underweight children under five will decrease from 25% to 20% in USAID assisted areas. The dietary diversity of 60,000 vulnerable households will increase. Short-term employment opportunities will increase the income of vulnerable and at-risk Haitians. Out of school and unemployed youth will have more economic and social opportunities to productively participate in the development of their communities. The repair of productive infrastructure might also reduce business transaction costs, leading to increased growth and permanent job creation.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-BBB Vulnerable Populations	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	10,587	19,000
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	10,587	19,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	521-XXX
Status:	New in FY 2007
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$8,000,000 DA; \$13,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2007
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID will be implementing a new strategic plan in FY 2007. In order to reduce Haiti's state fragility, this new strategic objective will address critical shortcomings in the Government of Haiti's (GOH) effectiveness and perceptions of its legitimacy. The persistent weakness of the Haitian state is linked to insufficiency in five key elements of a democracy: (1) lack of consensus on the rules of the game, (2) inadequate and spotty application of the rule of law, (3) the pattern of using violence and intimidation rather than fair elections in the competition for political power, (4) low levels of inclusion in political, social and economic realms, and (5) poor governance at both the national and local levels. Therefore, this strategic objective covers several program components. Program planning is based on the assumptions that: the elections scheduled for early 2006 will be successful; the losers, as well as the Haitian population in general, will accept the elections results; newly elected government officials will have assumed their posts; and early efforts at governing will have reasonable success in most, if not all, areas of Haiti. The new strategic objective (SO) would then be able to build on current efforts by strengthening the local and national institutions of the newly elected government and its delivery of services, and building a long term commitment to democratic processes.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

No activities will be carried out under this program during FY 2006. This strategy begins in FY 2007.

FY 2007 Program:

Strengthen Civil Society (\$7,000,000 DA). Through provision of technical assistance, training, and small grants, USAID plans to enhance the ability of citizens to positively influence government. Support for civil society organizations should enable them to reach out to previously excluded groups and to maintain pressure on the GOH to devise and implement policy, anti-corruption, and governance reforms. In order to build media independence, capacity, diversity, and geographic reach, USAID's program may support journalists' associations and expansion and upgrading of the network of community radio stations into a true, interconnected, nationwide radio network. Civic education programs should encourage citizen participation at the local level through initiatives to set priorities and hold local leaders accountable. Competitive political processes may become more democratic through strengthening the Permanent Electoral Council's (CEP) ability to function effectively as an independent body, and through strengthening political parties' capacities to represent citizen interests and needs, contribute to policy development, participate in government, and serve as loyal opposition. Principal implementer: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$1,000,000 DA; \$7,000,000 ESF). USAID program support will include a combination of technical assistance, training, and small grants. Activities may address:

increasing judicial independence, improving management and oversight capacity of the judiciary, enhancing the quality of legal education, and consolidating integrated case management practices to minimize prolonged pre-trial detention. Improving the capacity of the Ministry of Justice may include providing technical advisors and rehabilitating court infrastructure. Support to civil society should enhance its ability to advocate for and monitor legal and judicial reforms, provide legal services to marginalized groups, and improve research and education on legal issues. Victims of organized violence may receive protection and treatment for physical and psychological trauma. Vulnerable women, youth, and children may benefit from a range of trafficking protection services, education, and awareness raising efforts. In order to reduce youth violence and encourage youth political participation, USAID plans to provide specialized education, training, and social opportunities for marginalized youth in the most violent areas. Principal implementer: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$3,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to provide technical assistance, training, and limited procurement to strengthen the Parliament. Activities may include technical assistance on key legislative processes and committee functions, training for senior staff, assistance in maintaining effective constituent outreach, and mediation functions. Principal implementer: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$3,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to support local government institutions to enhance their capacities to deliver services with citizen input through a program of technical assistance and training. This will complement a public works program under the SO "Vulnerable Populations"; these programs together should enhance: officials' capacities for management, oversight and service delivery; development and implementation of policies to decentralize central government services; availability and management of local resources; citizen participation in local decision making and implementation of community enhancement projects. Principal implementer: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Performance and Results: By program completion, administration of justice will be more effective and impartial. Broad-based commitment for democratic values and systems will increase, and stronger institutions will enable equitable competition for power. Key reforms will have started in the areas of government transparency and accountability, protection of human rights and anti-trafficking. Citizens will be better informed and equipped to positively influence government. Local and national government institutions' functioning and delivery of services will be more effective and responsive to citizens' needs

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Haiti

521-XXX Democracy and Governance	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	8,000	13,000
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	8,000	13,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Haiti
Program Title:	Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	521-ZZZ
Status:	New in FY 2007
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$4,556,000 DA; \$6,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2007
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: This new strategic objective builds on earlier USAID programs. USAID plans to improve the quality of primary education, education governance, and educational services for out-of-school youth.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

No activities will be carried out under this program during FY 2006. This strategy begins in FY 2007.

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$3,556,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF). To address human capacity constraints, USAID will continue investing in primary schools. Activities may include school-level strengthening through teacher education, leadership training for school directors, and direct provision of teaching and learning materials. Parent committees would be empowered through training in school performance monitoring and fundraising. Interactive radio instruction programming in math and Creole reading may continue, expanding the program and leveraging diaspora funding. USAID would expand the primary school scholarship program, an important social safety net for vulnerable children. To address the health and nutrition needs of Haitian schoolchildren, USAID's education program will explore connections to health activities. USAID expects to continue development of the primary school equivalency program for out-of-school youth, an underserved and marginalized population. Principal implementer: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$5,000,000 ESF). USAID would expand the basic education and livelihood activities targeting 15- to 20-year-olds through grants to community-based organizations serving youth. The activities support the social reinsertion of adolescents. The program may expand further into marginalized urban areas in and outside of Port-au-Prince with high levels of gang violence and in rural areas with high youth unemployment. USAID will also examine extending the program initiated in FY 2006 to work with higher education institutions to respond to high-priority workforce needs. Principal implementer: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Strengthen Public Sector Executive Function (\$500,000 DA). USAID plans to continue engagement with the Ministry of Education (MOE) by supporting the accreditation function of the Directorate for Support to Private Education and Partnership (DAEPP) and strengthening central MOE capacity to oversee the process. Principal implementer: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$500,000 DA). Preparation work for school licensing takes place principally at the school and departmental levels. USAID would strengthen the departmental offices of the DAEPP, possibly through improved policies to decentralize the accreditation function, training and material support. USAID expects to link its primary school and youth activities more closely with the departmental-level education and youth directorates, which are principally responsible for the supervision of both public and non-public schools and youth programs. Increased government oversight at the local level will further ensure that the public sector improves its regulatory role in education. Principal implementer: Contractors and grantees to be determined through competition.

Performance and Results: By the end of this strategic objective, USAID anticipates that student performance in project schools will continue to improve, that linkages between the public and non-public education sectors will enjoy strengthened collaboration, that educational services for out-of-school youth will improve, and that their prospects for employment will increase. By program completion, it is anticipated that promotion rates in the targeted primary school years will continue to increase. Children who progress smoothly through the primary grades will have better chances of completing the primary cycle. Schools will be able to better accommodate new students rather than having space occupied by grade repeaters. Financial strain on families will be reduced, and the school system will become more efficient.